

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1789.

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Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, August 4, 1789.

MR. HEISLER presented a petition from the inhabitants of Cumberland county, State of Pennsylvania, praying that the sessions of the Federal Court may not be restricted to the city of Philadelphia—laid on the table.

The engrossed bill for allowing a compensation to the President and Vice President, for their services, was read a third time, and passed to be enacted.

Mr. Ames presented a petition from Dudley Tyler, an officer in the late continental army, praying for an allowance for services which had not been compensated—laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington presented a memorial from Christopher Collins, stating, that he had invented a Perambulator, upon more simple and adequate principles than has hitherto been discovered, and praying for an exclusive right to use and improve the same—laid on the table.

Mr. White, of the standing committee to examine the enrolled bills, presented the bill providing for the government of the western territory, which the committee had examined, and found correct—the speaker then signed the same.

Mr. Baile of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for allowing a compensation to the members of both houses and to their respective officers: This bill provides that the compensation shall be as follows, viz:

To each member of the senate and house, six dollars, per day.

Speaker of the house twelve dollars per day.

To the secretary of the senate, and clerk of the house, each fifty hundred dollars a year, and two dollars a day each, during the session of the legislature.—One principal clerk to each, at three dollars a day during the session.—One enrolling clerk to each at two dollars a day during the session.

Serjeants at arms, three dollars a day during the session.

Door keeper to the house and senate, each seven hundred and thirty dollars a year.

Affidant door keepers, during the session, one dollar and fifty cents a day each. This bill was laid on the table.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for registering and clearing vessels, and regulating the coasting trade.

A message was added to this bill, which provides for a suspension of the bounty of five cents on every barrel of pickled fish, every quintal of dried fish, and every barrel of pickled provisions, exported from the United States, as attested by the impost law, after the last day of July, 1790.

The committee having finished this bill, the speaker resumed the chair—the house acceded to the several amendments and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Benton's motion, introduced yesterday, was taken up, and after a short debate, a committee for the purpose there mentioned, consisting of Mr. Cal, Mr. Heister, and Mr. Wadsworth, was appointed.

The house then resumed the consideration of the amendments to the treasury bill proposed by the senate, on which a decision was postponed yesterday—a lengthy debate ensued upon the subject, in which the subsistence of the argument upon the President's power of removability was repeated, and which terminated in not acceding to the amendments of the senate.

WEDNESDAY, August 5.

The house met pursuant to adjournment, and passed the bill for establishing the department of war, with the amendment proposed by the senate.

Also, passed the bill, with amendments, as returned by the senate, for regulating the government of the western territory.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade was read the third time, passed the house, and ordered to be transmitted to the senate for concurrence.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lewis his secretary, informing that he approved the bill for settling the accounts between the United States, and the individual states, and had signed the same.

The report of the committee respecting the donation of lands in the western territories, granted by Virginia to the Virginia troops, late in the service of the United States, was read a second time: Ordered, that a hundred copies thereof be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. White introduced a motion on the table, for re-joining a resolution of the late Congress, respecting the location of lands for the Virginia troops.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for compensating the service of the members of the Senate and house of representatives, and their officers.

A motion was made to strike out six dollars per diem as a compensation for each member.

Mr. Carroll called in quest on the propriety of the motion, supposing the committee not at liberty to alter principles settled in the house.

Mr. Page went into an argument to show, that the sum ought not to be admitted, he thought six dollars a day not more than sufficient to compensate gentlemen for their trouble and expenses; he was afraid of the consequence which would result from a parsimonious provision for the legislature of the general government.

Mr. Sedgwick advocated a reduction of the allowance, because he thought the temper of the people would be injured by the largeness of the sum; he did not think it more than a compensation for the sacrifices which gentlemen made, in discharging their time and abilities to the public service; but he judged it to be more than the abilities of the people were able to support.

Mr. Vinum joined the gentlemen from Maryland (Mr. Carroll) in supporting the motion out of order: and called upon the chairman, Mr. Boudinot, to decide upon the point of order, which Mr. Boudinot did, by saying, that when a bill was committed to a committee of the whole every part of it was open to debate and alteration. Mr. Vinum then proceeded to oppose a deduction of the compensation; he thought that gentlemen could not live, and reciprocate those civilities which common politeness and their situation required, for a less sum than proposed in the bill. He presumed it was not the intention of the house to embarrass the situation of gentlemen who were at considerable expense in moving their families to the seat of government, in order to be more at liberty to employ their attention to public business, and not have their minds divided between their domestic and public affairs. He thought that Congress might contemplate a deduction of the compensation, when they should remove to a place less expensive than the capital of one of the most considerable states in the union. When that event took place—and he would join the gentlemen from Virginia (Mr. White) who had dropped a sentiment yesterday of the kind, in giving his consent that it should carry into place: he thought that the expenses of the civil list might then be properly reduced; but at present he could not think a less sum than that proposed in the bill, was more than was absolutely necessary for the support of the members of Congress: it was the averaged sum of what was given to the members of the late Congress.

Mr. Fitzsimons thought every gentleman was adequate to form an opinion, in his own mind, from the facts within his knowledge, of what would be a proper compensation for his services and expenses.

Mr. Sedgwick reproached these sentiments, as tending to preclude debate: for they would apply upon every other subject as well as this.

Mr. Page again opposed the reduction, and joined in sentiment with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Fitzsimons) that much argument was unnecessary.

The question, for striking out six dollars, was put, and determined in the negative 34 to 16.

A motion was made for reducing the compensation to the speaker, which met with a similar fate.

The committee not having time to go through the bill, rose and reported progress.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, August 6.

Mr. White, from the committee appointed for the purpose of examining the enrolment of the laws, reported that they had examined the act concerning light houses, the act for establishing a department of war, and the act relative to the government of the western territory; that they were duly enrolled, and ready for the signature of the speaker.

The order of the day, for taking up the bill relative to copy rights of authors and inventors, was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. White obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Gerry moved a resolution, that a committee be appointed to report a catalogue of books necessary for the use of Congress, and an estimate of the amount thereof, and best mode of procuring them. The resolution was read and laid on the table.

The house went into a committee on the bill for establishing the compensation to be allowed the members of Congress, and their officers, and having made some amendments to the bill, rose and reported the same; the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed—it now stands as follows:

The wages of the speaker twelve dollars per day, the other members six dollars per day, and two days pay for every twenty miles distance from home.

The salary of the chaplains was fixed at the rate of 500 dollars per annum, during the sessions of Congress.

The salary of the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house, at the rate of 1500 dollars per annum, and two dollars per day during the sessions of Congress.

The first clerks under the secretary and clerk of the house at three dollars per day, and the other clerks at two dollars per day each.

The serjeant at arms four dollars per day during the sessions.

The door keepers 730 dollars per annum, and their assistants, two dollars per day, during the sessions.

A message was received from the senate that they insisted on their amendments to the treasury bill, respecting the removability of the secretary by the President.

That they had agreed to the resolution of the house for appointing a committee to report what business ought to be finished previous to the adjournment.

FRIDAY, August 7.

Mr. Gerry introduced a motion, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for the further encouragement of the navigation and commerce of the United States. This motion was adopted, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Burke appointed.

A message from the President of the United States, by the Honorable General Knox, was received, respecting the present posture of Indian affairs, judging the propriety of appointing commissioners to investigate and report their actual situation. The message also noticed the subject of the militia throughout the United States—referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of union.

Another message was received from the President, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with three acts of Congress, to which the President has affixed his approbation and signature, viz: The bill for establishing light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; the bill for establishing the government of the western territory, and the bill for establishing the war department.

The engrossed bill for allowing a compensation to the members and officers of the two houses, was read: a motion was then made by Mr. Sedgwick, that the same should be recommitted, this motion was seconded by several members, which brought on a debate.

The question for recommitment was determined in the affirmative, and the house immediately went into a committee of the whole. The several clauses of the bill were then discussed, and the following amendments agreed to, viz: I shall add of two days pay as an allowance for every twenty miles distance from the seat of government—six dollars for every twenty-five miles, was adopted; by which all speakers in this respect, put on an equality with the other members.

The allowance of 730 dollars to the door keepers was struck out, and three dollars a day, during the session, for themselves, and such laborers as were necessary to employ, was voted: With other articles standing as agreed to yesterday. The discussion being finished, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the amendments, which were acceded to by the house, and the bill was again ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

SATURDAY, August 8.

The house rejoined itself into a committee on the state of the union.

The message of the President, and the papers accompanying the same, having been taken into consideration, it was

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to pass providing for the necessary expenses attending any negotiations or treaties which may be held with the Indian tribes, or attending the appointment of commissioners for those purposes.

Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ames and Mr. Moore, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to pass providing a proper system of regulations for the militia of the United States.

Mr. Sumpter, Mr. Heister and Mr. Matthews, were appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

The resolutions were approved by the house.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Sam. Grant dec'd are requested to make immediate payment to Elijah Craig, who is authorized to settle the same and those who have any demands against the estate, are required to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled.

LYDIA GRANT Executrix.
ELIJAH CRAIG,
WM. GRANT, jun. } Exors.
ISRAEL GRANT,
October 1, 1789.

LONDON, June 3.

YESTERDAY morning advices were received from Hamburg, confirming the intelligence, that admiral Wrangell has put to sea from Carlscron, with thirty men of war, great part of which are line of battle ships, from 66 to 100 guns. The admiral was proceeding up the Baltic, towards the coast of Finland, in order to make a cruise in such a situation as to block up the port of Revel, and to prevent the squadron from Cronstadt forming a junction with the Russian fleet in the harbour of Copenhagen: In such case one engagement may settle the fate of this year's campaign by sea.

The conduct of colonel Lenox is not only extolled by all foreign courts that have heard of the duel, but by every man of true honor in Great-Britain. The army, in particular, approve his spirit, and drink his health in all companies. A Prince opposed against a man is but a man.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, February 18.

"We have accounts from Geneva, by the way of Paris, that the famous Aristocracy, instituted for some years, is entirely put an end to, the people having found means to get possession of the entire government; the army they used to oppose the troops were the fire engines of the city, from which they played upon the foldies with boiling oil mixed with salpêtre and vitriol, by which they out of 900 men only 400 escaped. The citizens do military duty, and the aristocratic party have sent couriers to Versailles, Turin and Berne, to request the assistance of those three powers, who are guaranties of the treaty of 1782: in the mean time the citizens are quite after, having proved that no military art can oppose the courage of a people struggling for their liberty."

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

BOSTON, August 8.

It is a fact--mortifying as it may be--that Lord Dochester's Secretary has advertised lands within the territory of the Sovereign States of America, and in the vicinity of the western posts, to be given away in 200 acres to any loyalists, &c. who shall choose to settle on them.

Aug. 11. However sanguine many may be for legal titles, yet a correspondent is of opinion, that "illustrious" is the one which ought be bestowed on the name of our worthy President.

BALTIMORE, August 25

The Paris Gazette, of the 4th of June last, mentions the death of his Royal highness the Dauphin of France which took place on the morning of that day, in the 8th year of his age, to the great grief of their most Christian Majesties and the Royal Family--and that the Duc de Normandie now the only son of their Majesties (a fine Child about five years old) bids fair to become in due time, the King of France.

YORK, [Penn.] Sept. 2.

Mr. Sheridan, speaking in the King's Bench, in Ireland, in defence of a Printer of a morning paper, said, "tho I admit that that sullen apathy can fidget against the licentiousness of the press, let us remember that it is a public creditor, in which religion, morality, liberty, genius and science are much indebted--let us not forget that it preserved the constitution of our sister kingdom, and restored our own. If therefore in its freedom it sometimes goes astray; in it assuming the office of a Roman Censor it may sometimes trespass, let it be controuled--but let be controuled as a favourable child, with caution and with lenity, lest you injure its health and break its spirit." May the sentiments of this eloquent advocate for the press, ever continue to be adopted by every true friend to America.

An ACT for establishing an EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, to be denominated the Department of Foreign affairs

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be an executive department to be denominated the department of foreign affairs and that there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall, from time to time, be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, relative to correspondences, commissions, or instructions, or to with public ministers or consuls, from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign States or Princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs, as the President of the United States shall assign to the said department: And furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, order or instruct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be, in the said department, an interior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, and to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers appertaining to the said department.

And be it further enacted, That the said principal officer, and every other person to be appointed or employed in the said department, shall before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, to be appointed in consequence of this act, shall forthwith, after his appointment, be entitled to have the custody and charge of all records, books and papers in the office of Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

FREDERICK A. MUELENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, July 27, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

A good saddle horse to be exchanged for store goods, salt or cattle: Enquire of the Printer.
Oct. 9, 1789.

THERE will be a large company at Col. Johnson's the tenth of November, on their way to the Big bone, to make a settlement in them parts.

JOHN CRAIG
Oct. 12, 1789.

WANTED

AMILLER, and DISTILLER, who can come well recommended for their honesty, diligence, and sobriety: good wages will be given, enquire of Mr. Christopher Chinn at Lime-stone, or to the subscriber within four miles of Lexington.

JOHN ALLEN.
Sept. 30, 1789.

IAM in such EXTREME want of READY MONEY, that I will discount 20 per cent on every account due to this office that shall be discharged in cash, within 20 days from the date hereof--I therefore hope that those who are indebted, will use their utmost endeavours to settle and pay up their respective balances by that date--Produce is no longer receivable in discharge of debts due this office.

JOHN BRADFORD.
Oct. 17, 1789.

STrayed from C. I. Crockett's plantation last June, a small likely dark bay horse, about 9 years old, ewe necked, trots and gallops; Whoever delivers him to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. Brent in Lexington, or to Mr. Hughes in Danville, shall receive two dollars reward from

JER. MORIARTY.

MERCHANDIZE

Will be given in exchange for good cheese, and butter in casks, by
ALEX. & JAMES PARKER.

STrayed from Lexington, about Christmas last, a small dark brown and white cow, hollow backed and short horns, no other mark recollected; whoever gives information of said cow, so that I get her, shall have two dollars reward

JAMES PARKER.

I persons having cloth to Full & Dress may have it done the ensuing Winter, at the Royal Spring Mill, in the best manner the country will admit: the Fuller will attend at Mr. Collins's Tavern in Lexington, the first day of every Fayette court to receive and deliver cloth, and also to give receipts, to any person who may apply, of the best methods of preparing, and manufacturing Wool for Full-dress cloth.

Craig & Login.

JUST OPENED,

By HUGH M'ILVAIN,

(In the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Clark.) a neat and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the season.

DRY goods, Iron mongery, queens ware, glass ware, tin ware, groceries, clover feed and medicine, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE

TWO HUNDRED acres of first rate land with a considerable improvement, situate on the South fork of Elk Horn, six miles from Lexington. Also six hundred and thirty three acres on main Hickman creek, for which General Warranty deeds will be made; cash or negroes will be taken as pay for the whole, or any part thereof.

ANDREW STEELE,
Oct. 2, 1789.

All kinds of Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable terms, at this office.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Town fork of Elk Horn, about a miles from Lexington, one year old stag, a dark brindie, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear and a crop and half penny in the underside of the left ear: Posted and appraised to £. 2 15

Also one red heifer, 2 years old, with a white face, unmarked: Posted and appraised to £. 1 10.

Also one light brindled steer, 2 years old, with some white on his left thigh, marked with a swallow fork in the left ear, and a half penny out of the underside of the right ear: Posted and appraised to £. 1 5.

Also one year old steer, marked with a crop in the left ear. Spotted red and white: Posted and appraised to £. 1 16.

JOS. KYLE.
8-10.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Strodes Station, a dark roan horse, full fifteen hands high, paces, has some saddle spots and his shoulder has been hurt with the collar, branded on the near shoulder P.S. had on a small bell, with a double buckle to the collar. Appraised to £. 3. Also a bay mare near thirteen hands high has a bald face, her hind feet white, trots is 11 or 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder T. and a stirrup iron over it, and on the near buttock B. had on a small bell. Appraised to £. 6. Also a year old sorrel mare cold her hind feet white, has a star. Appraised to £. 4.

JACOB CROSTHEIT.
June 23, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the East fork of Telleamine, a bay filly 2 years old last spring, about 15 hands high, neither decked nor branded. Posted and appraised to £. 12.

GEO. WELCH.
July 15, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county near Gen. Scott's, a brindled steer, marked with a crop and bit in the right ear, about 4 years old. Appraised to £. 3.

WM. DICORSEY.
Sept. 5, 1789. 10.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Washington in Mason County, a bay mare, 2 years old last spring, about 13 hands high, a small star in her forehead, branded on the near buttock, but not perceivable. Appraised to £. 5 10.

JOHN MACHIR.
Sept. 21, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Fayette county, on cane run, a small sorrel horse, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the near shoulder 2, about 4 feet high, a natural trotter, has had the pole evil. Appraised to £. 5.

JOHN CLEMENS.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head of Boons creek in Fayette county, a white steer, with blackish ears and nose, some spots about the neck and shoulders, marked with a crop, bit and underkerl in the right ear, and a crop in the left, about 4 years old this spring. Appraised to £. 3.

WILLIAM ELLIS.
July 14, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the South fork of Clear creek, a brown steer, three years old, neither marked nor branded. Appraised to £. 2.

ISAAC PRITCHETT.
May 9, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the dry fork of Chaplains, a small bay Mare, about 13 hands high, 2 years old last spring, a small white spot on the off fore leg: Appraised to £. 5.

Mercer Oct. 2 1789. Philip Board.

AN EXCELLENT NEW

PRIMER

May be had, by the gross, dozen or single, at this Office.